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all the concourses of world travel we watch in vain for the national personality of England or France or America. It is never exported. The soul of a people lives at home. These lectures seek to define the spirit of America "as the creative force, the controlling power, the characteristic element of the United States."

The author proceeds to describe four or five of what he regards "as the essential qualities or ideas which enter into the Spirit of America—self-reliance, the spirit of fair play, will power, the vital energy of nature which makes an ideal of activity and efficiency,—common order, and social co-operation." Finally Dr. Van Dyke shows how the soul of the people has expressed itself in education and in social effort and in literature.

After describing the spirit of individualism, fostered in America from the earliest days, in chapter V the author strikes the significant note of change in modern American life—the growing tendency toward co-operation which modifies but does not destroy the old spirit of individualism and which makes possible the realization of the old ideal of opportunity and fair play in the midst of the complex life of to-day.

ROBERT E. CHADDOCK.

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Wines, F. H. *Punishment and Reformation.* Pp. xv, 387. Price, \$1.75. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1910.

It is sufficient comment upon the popular appreciation of this volume to state that the "New," Enlarged Edition (not "Revised" as advertised in a circular by the company) is the ninth edition. Few works of so technical a character have been so widely read. The "New" and "Enlarged" portions of this edition consist of a second preface and an appendix containing two addresses, the first, a paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Portland, Me., June, 1904, on "The Treatment of the Criminal," the second, an essay prepared for the International Congress of Science and Arts at St. Louis, Mo., September, 1904, subject, "The New Criminology."

The book treats in a masterly manner the development and history of modern penal methods. The chamber of horrors presented in the chapter on Intimidation and Torture is set in wide contrast with the Elmira system and other methods of reclaiming the criminal by wise and humane treatment. Both in the beginning and closing chapters of the book, the author discusses modern criminological science and has done much to popularize the point of view of the positive school of criminologists. Perhaps no higher tribute to the sanity of the author's views could be paid than to call attention to the fact that the book has gone through its nine editions without the need of a thorough revision. In the midst of a rapidly developing science, it still remains a recognized authority.

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